

Today

Poison Squad.
Fighters Dying Fast.
A Primate Prays.
And the Senate Ditto.

The Doctor said to the old Duchess of Marlborough, "Your Grace must be blistered, or you will die."

Her Grace replied, "I won't be blistered, and I won't die"—and she didn't.

That is the kind of answer that the allies are giving to Old Doctor Kaiser.

This seems to be a bad year for men whose profession is fighting. Died within a few weeks of each other, John L. Sullivan, Robert F. Kennedy, Terry McGovern, Mike Donohue, and the latest, Charley Mitchell.

William Hohenzollern, please take warning.

No "Firing Squad" in America as yet. But energetic, efficient Prussia seems to have inaugurated the "Poison Squad," romantic and interesting war development.

If newspapers are not mistaken, a group of spies, locked up and apt to tell unpleasant truths about other spies, are systematically poisoned by German Headquarters' direction. First to hire spies, and then to poison them, is efficiency.

Madame Storch, a strange young Turkish woman only twenty-three years old, with the highly international name, Sepina Davidovitch Storch, leaves Turkey at fourteen, has "a career" in Paris between fourteen and seventeen. Married at seventeen. Comes over here at the age of twenty-one. Is locked up here in prison, as a German spy, and mysteriously dies.

There's the first chapter in the International "Poison Squad" romance.

Another woman, Madame Elizabeth Charlotte Nix, curious German non-committal name, alleged to be "haughty member of an aristocratic Junker family," is arrested with Madame Storch. She also becomes suddenly, mysteriously ill and goes to the hospital.

And to make it complete, "Cherchez l'homme," as you might say, the little nobleman is not lacking.

Comte Robert de Clairmont is also locked up. He also is mysteriously ill, and is taken to the hospital partly to cure him and partly to protect him from other attacks.

United States Government officials think they see in these sudden illnesses of arrested German spies "a plot to silence forever lips that might tell unpleasant truths about the spy system."

That sounds like Laura Jean Libby, but it is not impossible.

The efficiency that shoots a hundred miles with a new gun might reach out 3,000 miles to poison and prevent unpleasant talk. If you like what is romantic and unusual, watch the Kaiser and his war.

His Grace and Lordship the Archbishop of York, Primate of all England, with the beautiful calm face that primates can afford to have, and the gentle English voice that whisks you to Piccadilly in a second, prayed on Tuesday in the Senate of the United States.

Were the Senators there to listen to this genuine Lord and Primate? They were.

Were the Senators listening to the prayer more numerous than usual, more numerous than when some little American clergyman Primate of nothing in particular prays to the Lord? Yes, they were MUCH more numerous.

Did they listen carefully? They did, indeed, and what is more, when his Lordship, the Primate, wound up with the Lord's Prayer, all the Senators joined in, praying out loud with him—and many of them knew all the words, and didn't have to mumble—as they all mumble when they sing "The Star-Spangled Banner."

It was a touching scene. What did the Angel Gabriel write down? Did he put in his book, "The Senate is religious today?"

Or did he write: "The Senators of the United States seem to be interested in the kind of person that prays rather than in the power to which the prayer is addressed?"

It was different, when this writer listened to a Senate prayer. There was not a Senator on the floor, except Eugene of Pennsylvania, standing with hands neatly folded, a row of little Senate pages with their heads bowed standing in front of him. It looked like some desolate Arctic scene, a powerful walrus in the background and in front a little row of devout penguins.

Wouldn't it pay to hire a genuine Lord to pray in the Senate every day, get all the Senators together, and have them recite the Lord's Prayer? That is a question that prays rather than in the power to which the prayer is addressed.

It is announced—let us hope it is true, not an ambitious guess—that there will be a million and a half Americans ready to fight in Europe this year.

To send so many men three thousand miles away is creditable work for this Republic. Not so many in the same space of time after the war began, were sent across the Channel by England.

WEATHER:

Rain and colder tonight.
Thursday partly cloudy
and continued cool.
Temperature 8 a. m., 55;
average for April 3 for
last thirty years, 48.

NUMBER 10,487.

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 3, 1918.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

CASUALTIES OF U. S. SOLDIERS ARE HELD UP

The Washington Times

FINAL EDITION

BRITISH RETAKE AYETTE FROM GERMANS

AMERICAN AIRMEN FIGHTING AUSTRIANS.

PERPLEXITY OF ELECTIONS IN WAR IS SHOWN IN WISCONSIN

Complications in Many Issues Involved Makes Analysis of Results in Badger State a Puzzling Matter.

By DAVID LAWRENCE.

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Hindsight is better than foresight in politics as well as everything else, so it is difficult to judge whether President Wilson's letter endorsing Joseph E. Davies for United States Senator in Wisconsin helped elect Representative Lenroot, Republican, or added material to the vote which the Democratic nominee polled as compared with previous ballots not only in the primaries but the 1916 elections.

President's Letter Unwise?

Nevertheless, whatever the effect, there were plenty of people in Washington, Democrats as well as Republicans, who today expressed rather frankly the opinion that Mr. Wilson's letter was unwise. To be sure, their views were not altogether based on the election returns from Wisconsin, but were formed not many hours after the letter itself was made public and the reaction to it was visible.

Were the Wisconsin experience not so vitally related to the conduct of domestic politics in time of war, it would be dismissed as the success of a Republican in a Republican State which in 1916 gave Hughes a very large majority, but the introduction of the loyalty question, especially as affected by a man's record on the McLeure resolution and the embargo sought by Germany, both of which things Mr. Lenroot supported before the war, then he went on to vote with the President—all this concerns every Representative and Senator who comes up for re-election next autumn. It bears directly on whether or not the Democrats can retain control of the House even if President Wilson does support them individually or collectively.

Question of "Acid Test."

The President's view as expressed in his letter to Mr. Davies was that these before-the-war utterances and acts constitute the "acid test" of loyalty. Mr. Wilson presumably believes that today as much as he did when he wrote the letter, but Wisconsin voters must have concluded that Mr. Lenroot, while supporting the measures which so many of the Germans in his State wanted enacted, nevertheless, was not conscious of any action on his part detrimental to the interest of his own country as a neutral. Mr. Lenroot's explanations were accepted as sincere expressions of a conviction on these subjects, and not a pro-German prejudice.

What this illustrates, therefore, to the Senators and Representatives is that no general rule or inference can be drawn from the Wisconsin result any more than it can be assumed that every man who voted for the McLeure resolution or a German embargo is going to be defeated. In other words, there is going to be much more scrutiny of a man's record since the United States entered the war than before. And wherever the acts of the Democrat and Republican tend to equalize each other, the personality and ability of the individual will count. Unquestionably Mr. Lenroot's greater experience in legislation made him a favorite in Wisconsin over his younger opponent, Joseph E. Davies.

Same in Peace Time.

Irrespective of party, people here agreed that in time of peace a race between Lenroot and Davies would have resulted in a victory for the former. While the Democrats in the Administration therefore hoped that the effect of Mr. Wilson's letter would be to help Davies to victory, privately they never doubted that Mr. Lenroot would win. Of course, some Democratic leaders here were going to suggest that the Lenroot vote was a combination of a straight-out Republican party vote, La Follette supporters who wanted to take a slap at the President, and a vote for a man of interest.

(Continued on Page 17, Column 6.)

LATEST RETURNS OF WISCONSIN ELECTION

Sixty-two of Seventy-one Counties Nearly Complete:
Lenroot—(for war).... 111,892
Davies—(for war).... 105,807
Berger—(for peace).... 73,006
The Republicans won a great deal of money in the campaign.

SPEED-UP PLAN BEFORE WAR COUNCIL

America will strain every nerve to send men and munitions to aid in the halting of the German drive on Amiens. This was the official word coming from the White House today. President Wilson has been working prodigiously for several days laying plans with the Cabinet officers for the rushing of men and supplies to Europe. Last night he had the preliminary work completed.

Today President Wilson called in the members of the War Council to adopt a formal plan for the speeding up process. "We must strain every nerve," the President is understood to have told them.

Highly Optimistic.
Administration circles are highly optimistic over the prospects of America's throwing the weight in the balance of the world's greatest battle. President Wilson's investigations have encouraged him greatly, and it is stated at the White House that the President "found greater possibilities than he thought possible."

While the shipping problem has worried officials here, it was authoritatively stated today that even the great scarcity of tonnage now seems to have been partially dispelled. Reports made to the President show that by the most careful utilization of the available tonnage American forces abroad can be greatly augmented, and that supply ships can be furnished for them.

To Be Dominant Factor.
When the War Council went into session at the White House today optimism was prevalent. All members declared that the executive machinery is now working smoothly and that the final result will show America as a dominant factor in the decision of the war.

Any increase desired in America's army no matter how great can be furnished immediately, officials of the provost marshal general's office emphasized today.

"We have a great reservoir of practically 2,500,000 physically fit, class 1 men, ready to be thrown in the fight at the signing of an order," a high official said today. Officers indicated they believe an increase in the number to be called this year may be announced soon.

"America would be surprised at the results of this year," said one.

More Draft Calls.
Several more draft calls, not including the mobilization of 95,000 fighters and 4,500 special students, are imminent. Three will be sent out this week for a large number of specialists.

Meanwhile the great card index of qualifications is being rushed to completion in preparation for any emergency. Nearly all the class 1 men are now indexed and many of the deferred classes, the total today being 4,463,496.

OFFICER IN DISCHARGED FOR VIOLATING DRY LAW

Second Lieut. Harry A. Pilcher, 140th Infantry, has been discharged from the service following his trial by court-martial at Camp Donaham, Fort Sill, Okla. It was announced today that the charges against him included offenses committed while he was second lieutenant of Company G, Third Missouri Infantry, on guard duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. He had enlisted men smuggle liquor to him from Missouri in violation of the Kansas bone dry law, and was further charged with lending money to the men in his company at exorbitant rates of interest.

BAKER ORDERS LISTS OF U. S. CASUALTIES DISCONTINUED

Decision Made Here As Result of Policy of Giving Out News of Operations By Field Officers Exclusively.

Publication of casualty lists from the War Department was stopped today, the direct result of Secretary of War Baker's message decreeing that American headquarters news could come only from the American headquarters in France.

The decision came after a conference between Acting Secretary of War Crowell and General March. No list will be issued today and none will come from the department unless the ruling is modified.

President Wilson may take a hand in the situation himself so that the list may be announced as usual.

Acting Chief of Staff March held that the Baker order prevented the department from giving out casualties inasmuch as it concerned "persons" under headquarters jurisdiction. The Baker order said news of persons and policies under the Paris expedition should be announced solely by Pershing's headquarters.

As a result of this order the communication from General Pershing as to west front movements can be given out only at headquarters and not here. The tendency will be to stop news which has filtered through to Washington.

Another Viewpoint.
General March's strict interpretation in casualties is considered by some other army men to exceed the spirit of the Baker message.

It is pointed out that announcements of casualties could be handled efficiently only at the War Department. Press associations and newspapers could not obtain cable facilities for handling the large lists which are anticipated soon, hence the ruling as it now stands, practically means that no casualty statements will be given to the American public other than individual notices to next of kin of the deceased.

PRESIDENT WILL REVIEW SOLDIERS FROM CAMP MEADE

President Wilson is expected to again set forth America's purpose to fight to victory on Saturday at Baltimore.

Plans for the President's trip were announced at the White House today. During the afternoon he will review General Kuhn's division of the national army from Camp Meade.

In the evening the President will speak. It is understood that he will take this occasion, not only to open the campaign for the third Liberty loan, but to reiterate the war purposes of America and to clear up many questions of policy which have arisen during the past few weeks.

CHAMP CLARK WOULD LIMIT HOUSE TO 300

Congressional machinery would run much more smoothly and expeditiously if the membership of the House were limited to 300, Champ Clark, its Speaker, believes. At a meeting of the Colorado Society last night he took occasion to express this idea.

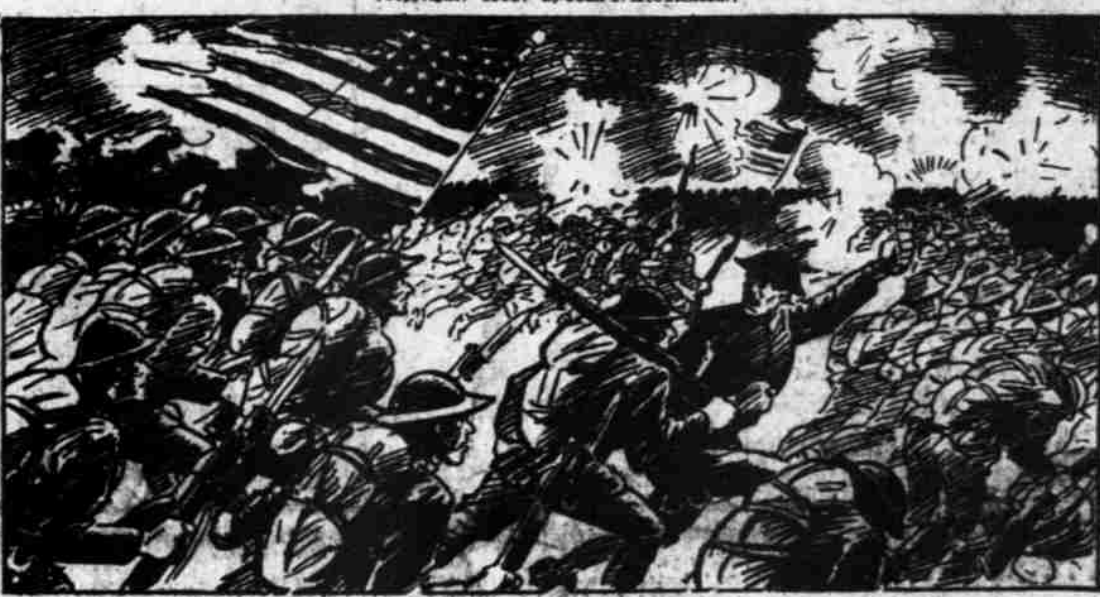
"With fewer men," declared Mr. Clark, "we could do the business in shorter time than at present. Formerly we had nine months' vacation each year; now we are in session all the time."

ZURICH, April 3.—American aviators are engaged in signal work on the Austrian front, according to a dispatch to the newspaper, Intransigent.

The cable does not make clear whether the Austrian front referred to means the Austrian forces in France or in Italy. It is probable, however, that it means in Italy, as it is known that American fliers were sent there, presumably for training.

AMERICANS IN ACTION

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AMERICAN RESERVES GOING INTO ACTION.



THEY FOUGHT VALIANTLY IN WISCONSIN YESTERDAY.

MRS. HIRSCH LEAVES ATLANTA UNDER ASSUMED NAME

ATLANTA, Ga., April 3.—Mrs. Margaret Jackson Hirsch is today speeding far from Atlanta under an assumed name that henceforth will conceal her identity as one of the principals in one of the most sensational blackmail cases that ever stirred the South.

Mrs. Hirsch's destination was closely guarded, it having been expressed wish when she agreed to abandon her appeal for a new trial and leave the city that no one should know her future home or plans. She boarded a train late yesterday after she had been released from the Tower, following the reduction of her sentence by Judge Ben Hill to a fine of \$500 and the payment of the fine by her husband, Herman H. Hirsch, prominent Atlanta insurance man.

Hirsch, according to his friends, expects to bring suit for divorce from Mrs. Hirsch within a short time, now that the case is out of the courts.

NORWAY ISSUES OATS CARDS.

CHICAGO, April 3.—The oat card for horses has been introduced in Norway, says correspondence to the Manufacturers' News. Feed cards have been issued for every dray horse, nag, and pony in Copenhagen—10,376 of them—that show how much oats each is to receive each day. The feed card system of rationing is to be extended to other centers shortly.

TO BUY ARLINGTON BUILDING FOR U. S. TREASURY ANNEX

The Treasury Department is to buy and take immediate possession of the Arlington building in Vermont avenue, between H and I streets northwest. This building, which is now two stories above ground, is to be rushed to completion by the Government as a Treasury Department annex to house the offices of the War Risk Insurance Bureau and the Internal Revenue Bureau.

The Arlington building has had a checkered career since the old Arlington Hotel property was sold and a million-dollar hotel projected on the site. It has changed hands several times, and was for years commonly called "the hole in the ground."

Funds for the purchase of the building and site from the Arlington Building Company and for completion of the structure were allotted to Secretary McAdoo from the national defense fund by President Wilson.

Action was taken by the President on the urgent appeal of Secretary McAdoo, who pointed out that important war work was being held up and endangered while the department was waiting for Congress to appropriate funds. As soon as the appropriation is passed by Congress the national defense fund will be reimbursed.

The building as planned by the Arlington Building Company is to be vastly improved architecturally, so that the front and general design will be more in keeping with the other Government department structures in Washington. The walls and floors will be strengthened to meet Government specifications.

BROOKLYN BAKERS OUST ALL GERMANS; MORE GLASS FOUND

NEW YORK, April 3.—Brooklyn bakers today began obeying orders of the Federal food board to discharge all Germans in their employ. Scores of Germans will be affected, it is said.

Superintendent De Woody, of the Department of Justice, today held for analysis a loaf of bread, with three slices gone, that was turned over to him by a woman in the Kings Highway section of Brooklyn, who reported that her daughter had her throat cut when she ate a portion of it.

A physician was called in and after investigation he reported finding a fragment of glass in the girl's throat and several small bits of glass in her stomach.

The food board has issued a bulletin urging all housewives to examine carefully bread purchased in stores and to sift flour thoroughly when they bake bread at home.

PRIORITY FOR MILITARY BILLS.

Military bills are to be given priority in the House. Until all military measures urgently demanded by the War Department are disposed of they are to have privileged status, the Rules Committee decided today.

The decision to report a special rule was reached after the committee listened to a vigorous plea by Julius Kahn, ranking Republican member of the Military Affairs Committee today.

FOE AGAIN SMASHING AT BRITISH ARRASLINE

Determined Attack Repulsed With Heavy Loss—Lull Continues on Most of Front. French Repel Onslaughts.

PARIS, April 3.—The bombardment of Paris was resumed today.

LONDON, April 3.—The Germans have renewed their pressure against the British line east of Arras, delivering a determined attack in the sector of Rampeux, on the Scarpe river, the war office reported today.

The assault, which was made on Tuesday morning, was completely repulsed.

The Germans suffered heavily, leaving many dead behind. In addition, the British captured some prisoners.

The British carried out a successful operation during the night at Alette, which is now in British possession.

Prisoners Taken.

More than 1,000 German prisoners and three machine guns were captured there. Other prisoners were taken by the British at Serre.

Lincolnshire troops delivered a raid near Loos (north of Lens) capturing thirty-one prisoners.

The lull along the Picardy battle front from Arras to the French lines, continues.

"British troops repulsed a determined German attack in the sector at Fampoux yesterday morning," the official statement said. "The enemy left a number of dead upon the field. A few German prisoners were captured. A successful local operation was carried out by the British last night near Alette, which is now in British possession. Upward of 100 prisoners and three machine guns were captured. In Tuesday's operation at Serre the British took a few prisoners. Lincolnshire troops made a successful raid near Loos, capturing thirty-one prisoners and a machine gun."

"Another raid by the British near Poigneppe (on the west Flanders front) resulted in the capture of some German prisoners."

FRENCH HURL BACK FOE AT MOREUIL

PARIS, April 3.—The Germans broke the lull on the French section of the Picardy battle front last night by striking at the French positions south of Moreuil.

The attacking forces were thrown back, the French war office announced today.

There was only one point where the Teutons were able to gain a footing.

North of Plomont the French gained some ground.

"South of Moreuil the Germans made an attack during the night, but were thrown back," the official communiqué said. "Only at one point were the Germans able to gain a footing in an advanced French trench."

"The Germans attacked near Relloy, but were repulsed."

"North of Plomont, the French gained some ground."

BERLIN BLAMES RAIN FOR LULL

AMSTERDAM, April 3.—"The pause in the fighting is a necessity, the same as in Italy when the Tagliamento was reached—rain has greatly hampered our transport," a Berlin dispatch published in the "Coloqu Gazette," says.

A dispatch to the Volkszeitung from the front says:

"The pause is not due to the enemy."